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**INFORMATION REPORT    INFORMATION REPORT**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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**COUNTRY** USSR (Azerbaijani SSR; Dagestanskaya ASSR)

**REPORT**

**SUBJECT**

1. City of Baku; (also power plant)  
2. City of Derbent and Vicinity; (Air Force communications school; secret plant; probably rockets or torpedoes; + airfields)

**DATE DISTR.**

15 April 1960

**NO. PAGES**

3

**REFERENCES**

RD

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**DATE OF INFO.**

**PLACE & DATE ACQ.**

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Derbent

1. A small labor unit permanently stationed in Derbent<sup>1</sup> and an Air Force communications school occupied an area to the north of town in the vicinity of the railroad track. (Item 54 on sketch of Derbent.) The school consisted of three main buildings of one story and a number of small structures. It was under the command of a colonel and there were a number of other officers of similar rank, as well as subalterns. All the officers and the men studying at the school wore air force uniforms. The students came to the school directly from the conscription centers and remained there until the end of their service (?). Nothing is known of any training carried out outside the area of the school itself. There was no airfield in Derbent or its environs. The nearest field, a civilian one, was situated approximately 16 km from Makhachkala in the vicinity of Kaspiysk (N 42-53, E 47-38).<sup>2</sup>
2. Although every resident of Derbent and Makhachkala knew of the existence of a secret military plant in Kaspiysk,<sup>3</sup> no one knew what was being produced there. The plant, which was actually located in the sea, was established during World War II, when, according to rumor, it produced Katyusha rockets. Kaspiysk is itself a new town, established a few years before the war. During the war it was a closed zone, entry and exit being allowed only by special permit. In mid-1958 anyone could enter or leave without a permit, but the town still enjoyed preferential treatment with regard to its food supplies (meat, butter, and sugar), as compared with Derbent and Makhachkala. Most of the inhabitants of Kaspiysk, and also many from Makhachkala, worked at the secret plant.

Baku

3. The city of Baku (N 40-23, E 49-51) was divided into the following rayons:

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI		NIC	X		
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

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Oktyabrskiy, Dzhaparidzskiy, Leninskiy, Vokzalnyy (formerly Kaganovich), and Bailovskiy. The houses were numbered from south to north and from west to east. The houses on the left-hand side of the streets had odd numbers and those on the right-hand side had even numbers.

4. A large housing project was under construction in Baku in the area around ulitsa Dzhaparidze and Khrebtovaya ulitsa.
5. The Semashka Hospital in Baku was located in the vicinity of the Volodarskiy Clothing Factory (shveytnaya fabrika).<sup>4</sup> From this area, houses were being erected in the direction of Sumgait. The hospital was erecting a semicircular building for use as a medical school (item No. 50 on sketch of Baku).
6. During 1956-1957, the cement factory, which had been situated in the vicinity of the Kishly Airfield, was transferred to Karadag. It was rumored that metal workshops (slesarnyye masterskiye) were to be erected on the site vacated by it. No further information was available as to the purpose of these workshops. (Item No. 46 on sketch of Baku).<sup>5</sup>
7. In the Salyany quarter there was a military barracks at which an infantry and tank unit were stationed. (Item No. 14 on sketch of Baku.) In 1958 five or six vessels were seen at the submarine base.
8. [ ] the stadium (item No. 4 on sketch of Baku) is no longer in existence.
9. The following reports on Baku and Derbent and vicinity have been deposited in the CIA Library, where copies may be obtained:

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Attachment 1: A seven-page report and a seven-page detailed legend to a sketch on Derbent. The legend and sketch locate 121 points, approximately one-fourth of which are streets. The narrative describes the railroad facilities at Derbent, roads, kolkhozy in the area, cannery and wine plants, power station, public buildings, and includes brief comment on the town of Qgri.

Attachment 2: A six-page report and a legend and sketch locating 51 points in Baku. Both the report and sketch deal mainly with town plan information. A verbal description is given of streets, urban transit, and location of public and industrial buildings not located on the sketch and also supplementing sites on sketch. Most locations are in the southwest, northwest, and central-western parts of Baku. Of special interest are the following items:

- a. No. 30, subway construction site.
- b. No. 36, berth for four to five submarines.
- c. No. 38, Directorate of the Oil Industry (azneft)
- d. No. 42, oil industry laboratories.
- e. No. 44, radar station.

#### Headquarters Comments:

1. ~~Anastasia Laboratory was previously reported in Derbent.~~ Nothing is said in Attachment 1 on this subject.
2. The Derbent Airfield is located six miles NNW of Derbent. [ ] may be referring to the Kachmas Airfield as the airfield near Kaspiysk. Both are military fields.
3. This is probably the Dvigatel Torpedo Plant, ~~previously reported as~~ [ ] in Makhachkala. [ ]  
[ ] a secret torpedo plant was the core of the settlement in Kaspiysk, which was established in 1933 as a secret zone.

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4. Item No. 12 [ ] is the Volodarskiy Clothing Factory.  
[ ] a probable Volodarskiy Candy 50X1-HUM  
Factory here.
5. According to AMS 18610, dated December 1953, item No. 46 [ ] of  
Baku is a heavy engineering plant and not a cement plant. A cement plant 50X1-HUM  
was located next to (west of ) the heavy engineering plant on the AMS map.

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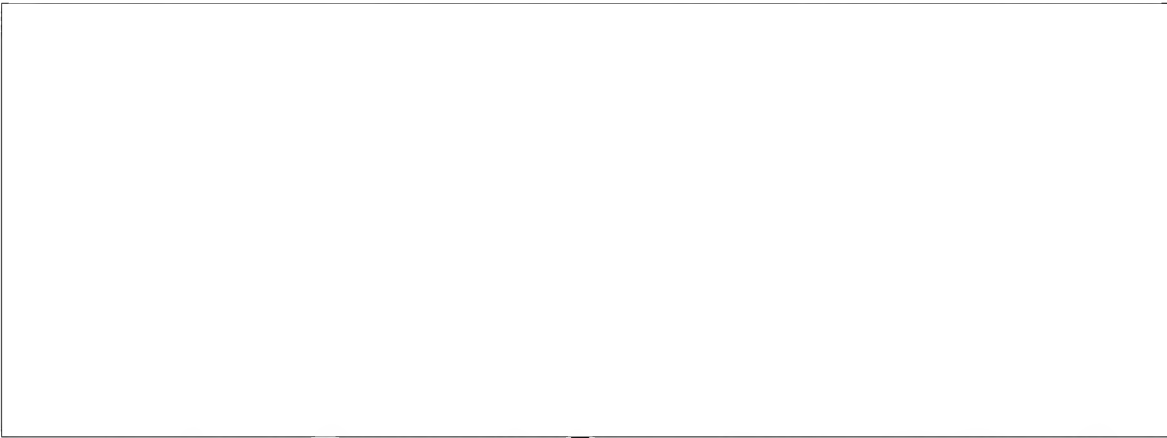
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COUNTRY: USSR (Dagestan ASSR)

SUBJECT: Military and Miscellaneous Information on  
Derbent



1. Derbent [N 42-03, E 48-18], an ancient town situated on the shores of the Caspian Sea, was a rayon center in the Makhachkala Oblast of the Dagestan ASSR. Its population of approximately 80,000 consisted of a few thousand Russians, and the remainder Dagestanis, Lesghians, Kumyks and Avars, all of whom were Moslems. Derbent was divided into the "Old Town", situated on the western slopes; and the "New Town", which lay in the eastern lowlands and was populated exclusively by the indigenous Moslems. The Russians lived near the seashore and by the railroad tracks.

  
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2. The railroad track connecting Derbent with Baku  $\sqrt{N}$  40-23, E 49-51 $\sqrt{}$  and Makhachkala  $\sqrt{N}$  42-58, E 47-30 $\sqrt{}$  was part of the main Baku-Moscow line, which had two tracks. The Derbent passenger station was a fine, single-storied building with towers. The station itself had only five or six tracks, but some 200-300 meters south of the station, numerous spurs led to the freight station, the grain elevator, the ice factory, the coal and wood stores, and other points. All passenger trains on the Baku-Moscow line stopped at the Derbent station to change their locomotives and engineers; many of the train engineers lived in the small streets surrounding the station. The freight station was located about one km south of the passenger station; it was a large installation with many tracks on which a number of freight trains were always standing. The locomotive depot (Depo) was also located about one km south of the passenger station and it consisted of numerous sheds which permanently housed at least 50 locomotives. Another 500 m to the south lay the rolling stock depot.

3. There were no decent roads connecting Derbent with Makhachkala and Baku. To go north, one left the town either by the Ashurinskie Gate (Vorota) in the old wall or through Krupskaya Street.

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A poor, dirt road led as far as the oil town of Izberg [N 42-33, E 47-53], and it was only at this point that an asphalt road began, leading to Makhachkala. In the direction of Baku, the road left Derbent through the village of Belidzhi [N 41-53, E 48-25]

4. Derbent was mainly an agricultural center, having five large kolkhozes in the area. The largest of these, with some 2,000 families, was the Put'Komunizma (formerly Kaganovich), situated ten km from the center of town on the Belidzhi road; bordering on it was the Karl Marks Sovkhoz. The other four kolkhozes were named Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov, and Molotov. The Molotov Kolkhoz, whose name was later changed but whose new name was not known, was reached through the Ashurinskie Gate. The Lenin, Stalin, and Zhdanov Kolkhozes were situated on the road to Ogny [N 42-07, E 48-13]. The Zhdanov was populated by Moslems exclusively.

5. A prewar cannery (Konservnyi Kombinat), located next to the seashore, was the largest industrial enterprise in Derbent, producing various kinds of canned fish, vegetables, fruit and meat. During the war it had served as an important source of military food supplies. Another relatively large plant was the Wine and Liquor Factory (Vinnolikyorozhnyi Zavod), located between Lenina and Pushkina Streets, with

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its entrance on Pushkina. The factory used grapes in the making of all its products. A plant bearing the same name was located at the southern end of town, on the road to Belidzhi. It was organized within the framework of the Karl Marks Sovkhoz and was believed to be one of the largest of its kind in the USSR. There were no other industrial plants in the town, apart from some small factories, one producing carpets and another clothing (Shveytnaya Fabrika), and several producers cooperatives.

6. There was only one thermal power station in Derbent, operating on diesel oil. As it was very old, the motors often failed, leaving the town in complete darkness. The power station occupied one small building and had one, low, metal stack. A new hydroelectric power station had been under construction for several years on the Sulag River (Sulag'skiy Ges). It was rumored that it would be a very large plant which would serve the whole of Dagestan, mainly for the purposes of irrigation and industry. The townspeople of Derbent were waiting impatiently to be connected to the new power station. In May 1958 Izberg was connected to the new station, but there were still no signs that the high tension cable was to reach Derbent.

7. There were a number of transformer stations in Derbent, one

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of which was located on Lenina Street, by the Wine and Liquor Factory, and another in the Railroad Workers Park. Also located in this park was the water purification plant which processed the town's entire supply of drinking water. The water was brought by an underground pipeline from the Samur River, which flowed approximately 20 km south of Derbent. Only a few streets in the town were connected to the central water supply, most of the inhabitants having to draw their water from wells. There was no sewage system in the town at all; the sewage just ran into the streets or courtyards.

8. The Gorsovet, Gorkompartii, Raysovet, and Raykompartii were all centered in one single-story building in Pl. Stalina, otherwise known as Pl. Svobodi. The police and MVD shared a single-story building on Kommunarov Street. The town's only post office, together with the telephone exchange and telegraph office, occupied a single-story building on Karla Marsa Street, on the corner of Buynarskaya Street. The remaining institutions were small and only of secondary importance. The town had only a few two-story buildings, the majority having only a single story.

9. The town's public transportation system consisted of only one bus route. The route began at the rolling stock depot, went by the

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passenger station, through Kobyakova and Lenina Streets, to Pl. Stalina. From there the route continued through Kazi-Magamedov and Krupskaya Street, again entered Lenina, passing Dakhadayeva and Pushkina, and ending at the depot. There were six, old buses in the town, although as a rule only two or three of them were in use. It was usually necessary to wait an hour for a bus.

10. About 12 km from Derbent lay the town of Ogni, population 15,000-20,000. Nearly all the inhabitants of Ogni and many of the residents of Derbent worked at a large glass factory (Stekolny Zavod) located in the center of Ogni. The factory produced plate glass and glass utensils, and it had five or six tall, red brick chimneys.

#### Military Information

11. A small Labor Unit permanently stationed in Derbent and an Air Force Communications School occupied an area to the north of town in the vicinity of the railroad track. The school consisted of three main buildings of one story, and a number of small structures. It was under the command of a colonel and there were a number of other officers of similar rank, as well as subalterns. All the officers and the men studying at the school wore air force uniforms. The students came to

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the school directly from the conscription centers and remained there until the end of their service (?). Nothing is known of any training carried out outside the area of the school itself. There was no airfield in Derbent or its environs. The nearest field, a civilian one, was situated approximately 16 km from Makhachkala, in the vicinity of Kaspiysk [N 42-53, E 47-38].

12. Although every resident of Derbent and Makhachkala knew of the existence of a secret military plant in Kaspiysk, no one knew what was being produced there. The plant, which was actually located in the sea, was established during World War II, when, according to rumor, it produced Katyusha rockets. Kaspiysk is itself a new town, established a few years before the war. During the war it was a closed zone (Zapretnaya Zona), entry and exit being allowed only by special permit. In mid-1958 anyone could enter or leave without a permit, but the town still enjoyed preferential treatment with regard to its food supplies (meat, butter and sugar), as compared with Derbent and Makhachkala. Most of the inhabitants of Kaspiysk, and also many from Makhachkala, worked at the secret plant.

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Attachment to ' !

Legend to Map of Derbent

1. Ul. Lenina
2. Ul. Pushkina
3. Ul. Buynarskaya
4. Ul. Gorkovo
5. Ul. Kirova
6. Ul. Tagi-Zade
7. Ul. Kandelaki
8. Ul. Kommunarov
9. Ul. III-IV Internatsional
10. Ul. Kobyakova
11. Ul. Komsomolskaya
12. Ul. Karla Marksa
13. Ul. Dakhadayeva
14. Ul. Kazibekova
15. Ul. Pugina
16. Ul. I-Ya Krasnoarmeyskaya
17. Ul. II-Ya Krasnoarmeyskaya

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18. Ul. Vokzalnaya
19. Ul. Predvokzalnaya
20. Ul. I-Ya Naberezhnaya
21. Ul. II-Ya Naberezhnaya
22. Ul. III-Ya Naberezhnaya
23. Ul. Ribatskaya
24. Cannery (Konservniy Kombinat)
25. Cannery buildings
26. Railroad Workers Club (Zh D. Klub)
27. Railroad Workers Park (Zh. Dor. Park)
- 27a. Cafe
28. Railroad Police Station (Zh. Dor. Militsia)
29. Passenger railroad station
30. The "Little Market" (Maliy Bazar)
31. No. 1 Gate of the Old Wall
32. Hotel
33. Prison
34. Radio broadcasting and receiving unit (Radyo-Uzel)
35. Put'Komunizma School (formerly Kaganovich School)
36. Music School

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37. Komsomol District Committee
38. Pharmacy
39. Rodina Movie Theatre
40. Municipal Library
41. Building Institution
42. Offices of the Wine and Liquor Factory
43. Lenin Technical School
44. "Big Market" (Bolshoy Bazar)
45. Pl. Stalina, with a statue of Stalin in the center
46. Gorsovet, Raysovet, Gorkompartii, Raykompartii
47. Courthouse
48. Voentorg shop
49. Soap factory
50. Store buildings of the cannery
51. Kirov Municipal Park
52. Bakery
53. Military Area
54. Buildings of the Air Force Communications School (Shkola Lotnikh Svyazistov)
55. Police and MVD offices
56. Fire station


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- 57. Clothing factory
- 58. Offices and stores of the Stalin Kolkhoz
- 59. Municipal Park
- 60. Offices of the Lenin Kolkhoz
- 61. Movie Theatre
- 62. Ul. Morskaya
- 63. New Prison
- 64. Stone slab factory
- 65. Arcade of shops
- 66. Synagogue
- 67. Technical school
- 68. Restaurant
- 69. Transformer station
- 70. Wine and Liquor Factory (Vinnno-Likyorochniy Zavod)
- 71. Shops
- 72. Childrens dispensary
- 73. Dispensary
- 74. Bath house
- 75. Post office, telephone exchange, and telegraph office
- 76. Municipal hospital

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77. Childrens' Hospital (for contagious diseases)
78. Childrens' Hospital (general)
79. To Belidzhi village
80. Flour mill
81. Municipal power station
82. Offices of Put'Kommunizma Kolkhoz (formerly named after Kaganovich)
83. Agricultural experimental station
84. Agro-technical school
85. Shops
86. Shops and restaurants
87. Stores for industrial produce
88. Tuberculosis hospital
89. Grain elevator
90. Ice factory
91. Workshop for locomotive repairs
92. Workshop for rolling stock repairs
93. Hot water containers of the railroads
94. Water tower
95. Railroad workers' hospital
96. Caspian Sea

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- 97. Ul. Kazimagomedova
- 98. Ul. Buyko
- 99. Ul. Krupskaya
- 100. Statue of Lenin
- 101. Aliyev Secondary School
- 102. Club and library of the Zhdanov Kolkhoz
- 103. Directorate and movie theatre of the Zhdanov Kolkhoz
- 104. Dispensary
- 105. Pharmacy
- 106. Shops
- 107. No. 3 Gate of the Old Wall
- 108. 1-Iy Magal
- 109. 7-Oy Magal
- 110. 9-Iy Magal
- 111. 2-Oy Magal
- 112. 6-Oy Magal
- 113. 3-Iy Magal
- 114. 5-Iy Magal
- 115. 4-Iy Magal
- 116. 8-Oy Magal

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- 117. Ancient abandoned fort
- 118. To the cemeteries
- 118 a, b, and c - Cemeteries
- 119. No. 2 Gate of the Old Wall
- 120. Old Wall
- 121. Krepostniye Ulitsy I-II-III

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COUNTRY: USSR (Azerbaijan SSR)  
SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Baku

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1. The city of Baku [N 40-23, E 49-51] was divided into the following rayons: Oktiabrskiy, Dzhaparidzskiy, Leninskiy, Vokzalniy (formerly Kaganovich), and Bailovski. The houses were numbered from south to north and from west to east. The houses on the left-hand side of the streets had odd numbers and those on the right-hand side had even numbers.

2. Details on some of the streets in Baku are as follows:

a. Primorskiy Bulvar ran from the vicinity of Government House, along the seashore, to the Inturist Hotel near Komunisticheskaya Street. Primorskiy Bulvar was practically identical

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with Prospekt Stalina and, in fact, they formed one road along the shore, both running side by side.

b. Basina Street (formerly Ul. Balakhanskaya) ran from the passenger railroad station to Bazarnaya Street.

c. Osipyana Street, in the Vokzalniy rayon, led to the Lenin Stadium, passing the passenger railroad station. Trolleys Nos. 7 and 14 ran along Osipyana Street.

d. Montana Street ran north of 24-Aprelya Street. It was distinct from the quarter called Posiolok Montana, which was located in a section known as the "Black Town" (Chorniy Gorod).

e. Ul. Chapayeva was situated in the area near the railroad station. Trolley No. 14 ran along this street.

f. Dzhabar-Dzhabarly Street started at the junction of Bazarnaya and Basina Streets and ran to the north where Kizil Asker Street branched off from it. Dzhabar-Dzhabarly Street ran parallel to Gusi-Gadzhievaya Street, on which Trolleys Nos. 2, 11 and 12 operated.

g. The area containing Nagornaya and Khrebtovaya Streets was called Sovetskiy Rayon, but no street of this name was known. Trolleys Nos. 2 and 11 operated in this area. There

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were three or four streets named Nagornaya, running parallel to each other, and each designated by a number in addition to the name.

h. A large housing project was under construction in the area around Dzhaparidze and Khrebtovaya Streets.

3. Details on some of the public institutions in Baku are as follows:

a. The Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR was housed in a seven-story building with a clock tower, together with the Municipal Council (Gorsoviet) of Baku.

b. The Ministry of Oil Industry was located in the vicinity of the Inturist Hotel, on Prospekt Stalina. The Ministry building was known by the name "Azneft".

c. The Government House (Dom Pravitelstva), an 11-story building, was located by the shore, on Prospekt Stalina, in the vicinity of the cold storage buildings.

d. The Sovnarkhoz was located in a building on the corner of Kirova and 28-Aprela Streets, with its entrance on Kirova. The Nizamy movie theatre was situated opposite the Sovnarkhoz building.

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e. The State Bank (Gosbank) was situated on Kirova Street by the Nizamy movie theatre. During 1957-1958 a building was being erected in the vicinity of the bank which was apparently intended to house the Central Post Office. Also located in this area were an industrial engineering college (Industriyalniy Institut) and the Government Printing Works.

f. The offices of the Ministry of Justice were located on Krasnoarmeyskaya Street.

g. The headquarters of the frontier guards was located on Shaumyana Street, in the vicinity of the post office.

h. The town militia directorate was located on Karganova Street. Also located on this street was the directorate for combating fraud and corruption (OBKHS).

i. The republican headquarters of the MVD was reportedly located on Bazarnaya Street, in the vicinity of Komunisticheskaya Street. The building, which had six or seven stories, was under construction during 1957-1958, and the MVD allegedly was transferred there in mid-1959. Behind the MVD building were located the Prokuratura buildings and the Supreme Court of the republic.

j. The Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (Azerbaydzhan-skaya Akademia Nauk) was situated on Komunisticheskaya Street.

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k. A technical college was located in a five-story building in the Nagorniy Heights. No further details are available on this school.

l. The Simashka Hospital was located in the vicinity of the Volodarskiy Clothing Factory (Sheveynaya Fabrika). From this area, houses were being erected in the direction of Sumgait. The hospital was erecting a semi-circular building for use as a medical school (Meditsinskiy Institut).

m. The Forensic Medical Faculty of the Medical Institute occupied a building near the Nizamy movie house.

4. The Baku television station was located in Nagorniy Heights, in the vicinity of Kirova Park. The station presented programs of local interest only, mainly films and Azerbaijan folk dances. Attempts at broadcasting football games on television had failed. The Baku radio station was located on Osipnaya Street; many people believed the station to be located at 114 Fioletovaya Street, but actually there was only a studio at this address.

5. During 1956-1957 the cement factory which had been situated in the vicinity of the Kishly Airfield was transferred to Karadakh, and it was rumored that metal workshops (Slesarniye Masterskiye) were

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to be erected on the site vacated by it. No further information was available as to the purpose of these workshops.

6. The railroad station in Baladzhary [N 40-26, E 49-48] eight kilometers from Baku, was used as a sorting point for rolling stock and for the formation of trains intended for Baku.

7. According to rumor, there was an underwater oil pipeline between Baku and Krasnovodsk [N 39-55, E 52-55].

#### Military Information

8. The Air Force Headquarters was located in the vicinity of the Volodarskiy Clothing Factory, where there was also a naval school. The name of the street was unknown, but Trolley No. 12 passed along it.

9. In the Sal'yany quarter there was a military barracks at which an infantry and tank unit were stationed.

10. The Parizhskaya Komuna shipyard was located in the western part of the bay, and south of it the naval yard. South of the latter there was a submarine base, at which five or six vessels were seen during 1958. There was also a hydroplane base in the vicinity.

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**SECRET**Legend to Map of Baku

1. Town Major's office (Komandatura)
2. Prospekt Stalina
3. Sea Front (Primorskiy Bulvar)
4. Site of a stadium no longer in existence
5. Government House, completed in 1955-1956
6. Central Post Office
7. Basina Street
8. Hospital and Dispensary No. 4
9. Prospekt Kirova
10. Tobacco and cigarette factory
11. Water reservoirs under military guard
12. Volodarskiy Clothing Factory
13. Semashko Hospital
14. Army barracks (Salyanskyye Kazarmy)
15. Officers housing project
16. Television station and municipal transmitting and receiving station
17. Park Kirova

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18. Torgovaya Street
19. Gosbank
20. Grain stores and flour mill
21. Passenger railroad station
22. Freight station
23. Trolley barn (Trampark)
24. Directorate of the Caucasian Railroads
25. Railroad workers hospital
26. Industrial Engineering College (Industrialniy Institut)
27. Republican Militia Directorate
28. University
29. Municipal Council
30. Subway construction site
31. Komunisticheskaya Street
32. Naval Base
33. Central Design Office for Ship-building No. 6
34. Hydroplane base
35. Parizhskaya Komuna Shipyards
36. Berths for four to five submarines
37. Inturist Hotel

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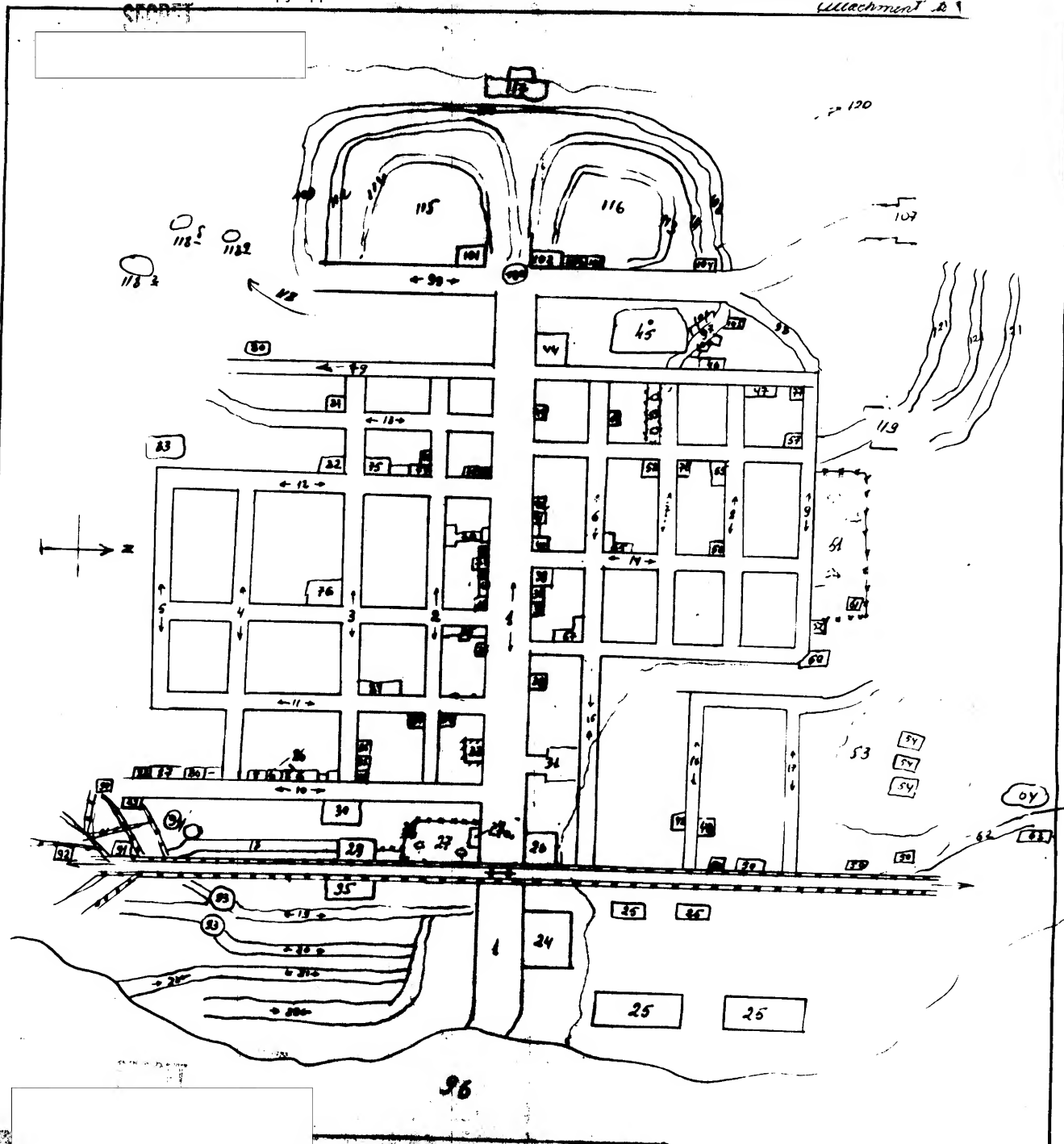
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- 38. Directorate of the Oil Industry (Azneft)
- 39. Army recruit training camp
- 40. Naval Headquarters
- 41. "Lieutenant Schmidt" Factory, producing spare parts for the oil industry
- 42. Oil industry laboratories
- 43. Kirov Medical Institute
- 44. Radar station
- 45. Military airfield
- 46. Site of cement plant which was transferred to Karadag
- 47. MGB buildings
- 48. Frontier Guards Headquarters
- 49. "Frunze" Sulphuric Acid Factory
- 50. New medical school (Meditsinskiy Gorodok)
- 51. Military department of the medical school

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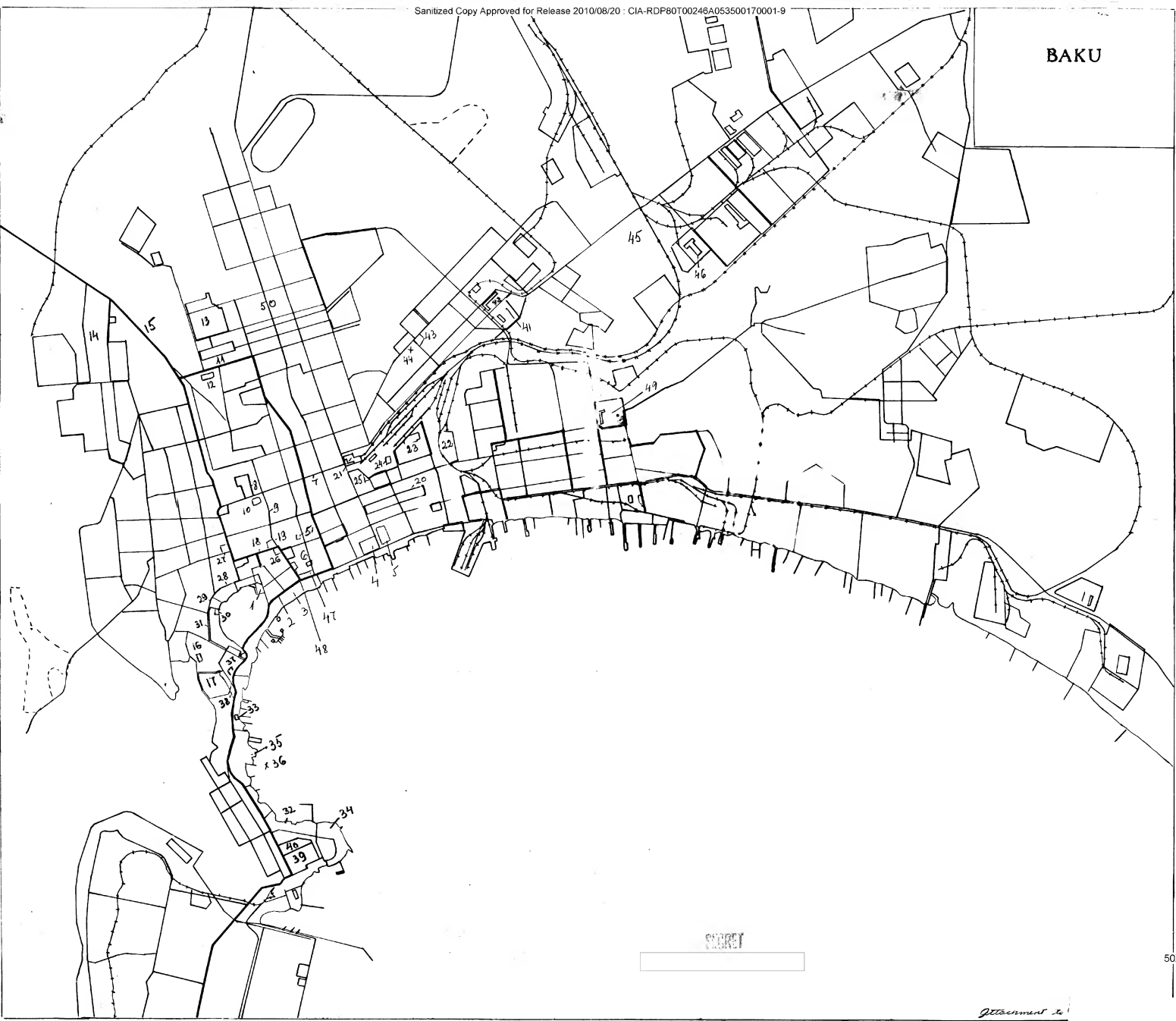
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